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Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1835.

NUMBER 82

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TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 9, 1835.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

Substance of Mr. Benton's reply to Mr. Cal-
houn's Report.

[Concluded.]

Mr. B. then took up the Treasury Report of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, communicated at the commencement of the present session of Congress, containing income and expenditure for the present year, and also for the year 1836. At pages four and five are the estimates for the present year; the income estimated at \$2,000,000; the expenditures at \$19,683,540; being a difference of only some three hundred thousand dollars between the income and the outlay; and such is the chance for nine millions taken out and two left in, the first year of the heads of expense on which diminutions will probably be made, he computes the income and outlay of the year about equal, or probably a little surplus to the amount of one million. These are the estimates, said Mr. B., formed upon *data*, and coming from an officer making reports upon his responsibility, and for the legislative guidance of Congress; and to which we are bound to give credence until they are shown to be incorrect. Here then are the two first years of the eight disposed of, and nothing found in them to divide; the two last years of term could be despatched even more quickly, said Mr. B., for every body that understands the compromise act of March, 1833, must know, that in the two last years of the operation of that act, there would be an actual deficit in the Treasury. Look at the terms of the act! It proceeds by slow and insensible degrees, making slight deduction once in two years, until the years 1841 and 1842, when it ceases crawling, and commences jumping, and leaps down, at two jumps, twenty per centum on the value of the articles which pay duty, which articles are less than one-half of our importation. Twenty per cent. upon the amount of goods which will then pay duty, will produce but little, say twelve or thirteen millions, upon the basis of sixty or seventy millions of dutiable articles imported, which only amount to forty-seven millions now. Then there will be no surplus at all for one-half the period of eight years the first two, and the last two. In the middle period of four years there will probably be a surplus of two or three millions; but Mr. B. took issue upon all the allegations with respect to it; as that there was no way to reduce the revenue without disturbing the compromise act of March, 1833; that there was no object of general utility to which it could be applied; and that distribution was the only way to get rid of it.

Equally delusive and profoundly erroneous was the gentleman's idea of the surplus which could be taken out of the appropriations. True that operation could be performed once, and but once. The run of our Treasury payments show that about one quarter of the years expenditure are not paid within the year, but the first quarter of the next year, and thus could be paid out of the revenue received in the first quarter of the next year, even if the revenue of the last quarter of the preceding year was thrown away. But this was a thing which could only be done once. You might rely upon the first quarter, but you could not upon the second, third, and fourth. There would not be a dollar in the Treasury at the end of four years if you deducted a quarter's amount four times successively. It was a case if a homely adage might be allowed, which would well apply—you could not eat the cake and have it too! Mr. B. submitted it then to the Senate, that on the first point of objection to the Report, his issue was maintained. There was no such surplus of nine millions a year for eight years, as had been assumed; nor anything near it; and this assumption being the corner stone of the whole edifice of the scheme of distribution, it was sufficient to show the fallacy of that data to blow the whole scheme into the empty air.

Mr. B. admonished the Senate to beware of ridicule. To pass a solemn vote for amending the Constitution, for the purpose of enabling Congress to make distribution of surpluses of revenue, and then find no surplus to distribute, might lessen the dignity, and diminish the weight of a grave body. It might expose it to ridicule; and that was a hard thing for public bodies and public men to stand. The Senate had stood much in its time; much in the latter part of Mr. Monroe's administration, when the Washington Republican habitually denounced it as a faction, and dis-

played many brilliant essays, written by no mean hand, to prove that the epithet was well applied, though applied to a majority. It had stood much also during the four years of the second Mr. Adams's administration; as the surviving pages of the defunct National Journal could still attest; but in all that time it stood clear of ridicule; it did nothing upon which saucy wit could lay its lash. Let it be now! for the passage of this amendment may expose it to untired peril; the peril of song and caricature. And we to the Senate, farewell to its dignity, if it once gets into the windows of the print-shop, and becomes the burthen of the ballads which the milk maids sing to their cows.

2. Mr. B. took up his second head of objection. The Report affirmed that there was no way to reduce the revenue before the end of the year 1842, without violating the terms of the compromise act of March 1833. Mr. B. said he had opposed that act when it was on its passage, and had then stated his objections to it. It was certainly an extraordinary act, a sort of new constitution for nine years, as he had heard it facetiously called. It was made in an unusual manner, not precisely by three men on an island on the coast of Italy, but by two in some room of a boarding house in this city, and then pushed through Congress under a press of sail, and a durese of feeling, under the factitious cry of dissolution of the Union raised by those who had been declaring, on one hand, that the tariff could not be reduced without dissolving the Union, and on the other, that could not be kept up without dissolving the same Union. The value of all such cries, Mr. B. said, would be appreciated in future, when it was seen with how much facility certain persons who had stood on the opposite poles of the earth, as it were, on the subject of the tariff, had come together to compromise their opinions, and to lay the Tariff on the shelf for nine years! a period which covered two presidential elections! That act was no favorite of his, but he would let it alone; and thus leaving it to work out its design for nine years, he would say there were ways to reduce the revenue, very sensibly, without affecting the terms, or the spirit of that act. And here he would speak upon *data*. He had the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Woodbury) to declare that he believed he could reduce the revenue in this way, and upon imports, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars; and he, Mr. B., should submit a resolution calling upon the Secretary to furnish the detail of this reduction to the Senate at the commencement of their next session, that Congress might act upon it. Further Mr. B. would say that it appeared to him that the whole list of articles in the fifth section of the act, amounting to thirty or forty in number, and which by that section are to be free of duty in 1842, and which in his opinion might be made this day, and that not only without injury to the manufacturers, but with such manifest advantage to them, that as an equivalent for it, and for the sake of obtaining it, they ought to forward of themselves, and make a voluntary concession of reductions on some other points, especially on some classes of woollen goods.

Having given Mr. Woodbury's authority for a reduction of \$500,000 on imports, Mr. B. should show another source from which a much larger reduction could be made, and that without affecting this famous act of March, 1833, in another, add a different quarter; it was in the Western quarter; the new States, the PUBLIC LANDS! The act of 1833 did not embrace this source of revenue and Congress was free to act upon it, and to give the people of the new State the same relief on the purchase of the article on which they chiefly paid revenue as it had done to the old States in the reduction of the Tariff. Mr. B. did not go into the word and exploded objections to the reduction of the price of the lands which the Report had gathered up from their old sleeping places, and presented again to the Senate. Speculators, monopolies, the fall in the price of real estate all over the Union; these were exploded fallacies which he was sorry to see paraded here again, and which he should not admit to the Senate to answer. Suffice it to say, that there is no application made now, or intended to be made, so far as he knew, to reduce the price of NEW LAND! One dollar and a quarter was low enough for the first choice of new lands; but it was not low enough for the second, third, fourth, and fifth choices! It was not low enough for the lands lands which had been five, ten, twenty, forty years in market; and which could find no purchaser at \$1.25; for the solid reason that they were worth but half, the quarter, the tenth part of that sum. It was for such lands that reduction of price was sought, and had been sought for many years, and would continue to be sought until it was obtained; for it was impossible to believe that Congress would persevere in the flagrant injustice of forever refusing to reduce the price of refuse and unsaleable lands to their actual value. The policy of President Jackson, communicated in his message, Mr. B. said, was the policy of wisdom and justice. He was for disposing of the lands more for the purpose of promoting settlements,

*The resolution has been submitted.

and creating freeholders, than for the purpose of exacting revenue from the meritorious class of citizens who cultivate the soil. He would sell the lands at prices which would pay expenses—expenses of acquiring them from the Indians, and surveying and selling them,—and this system of moderate prices with donations, or nominal sales to actual settlers, would do justice to the new States, and effect a sensible reduction in the revenue; enough to prevent the necessity of amending the constitution to get rid of nine million surplus! But whether the price of lands was reduced or not, Mr. B. said, the revenue from that source would soon be diminished. The revenue had been extorted from the sale of lands for three or four years past. And why? precisely because immense bodies on new lands, and much of it in the States adapted to the production of the great staples which now bear so high a price, have within that period, come into market; but these fresh lands must soon be exhausted; the old and refuse only will remain for sale; and the revenue from that source will sink down to its former usual amount, instead of remaining at three millions a year for nine years, as the Report assumes.

3. When he had thus shown that a diminution of revenue could be effected both on imports, and on refuse and unsaleable lands, Mr. B. took up the third issue which he had joined with the report; namely, the possibility of finding an object of general utility on which the surpluses could be expended. The Report affirmed there was no such objects, lie, on the contrary, affirmed that there were such, not one, but several, not only useful, but necessary, not merely necessary, but exigent, not exigent only, but in the highest possible degree indispensable. He alluded to the whole class of measures connected with the general, and permanent defence of the Union!—In peace, prepare for war! is the admonition of wisdom in all ages and in all nations; and surely and grievously has our America heretofore paid for the neglect of that admonition. She has paid for it in blood, in money, and in shame. Are we prepared now? And is there any reason why we should not prepare now? Look at your armories and arsenals, too few, and too empty,—and the west almost destitute! Look at your maritime coast, from Passamaquoddy Bay to Florida Point; your gulf coast, from Florida Point to the Sabine; your lake frontier in its whole extent! What is the picture? Almost destitute of forts, and it might be said, quite destitute of armament. Look at your armories and arsenals, too few, and too empty,—and the west almost destitute! Look at your militia; many of them mustering with corn stalks; the States deficient in arms, especially in field artillery, and in swords and pistols for their cavalry! Look at our navy; slowly increasing under an annual appropriation of half a million a year, instead of a whole million, at which it was fixed soon after the late war, and from which it was reduced some years ago, when money ran low in the Treasury! Look at your dock-yards and navy-yards; thinly dotted along the maritime coast, and hardly seen at all on the gulf coast, where the whole south, and the great west, so imperiously demands naval projection!—Such is the picture; such the state of our country; such its state at this time, when even the most unobservant should see something to make us think of defence! such is the state of our defences now, with which oh! strange and wonderful contradiction! the administration is now taunted, reproached, reviled, flouted; and taunted by those who go for distribution, and turn their backs on defence! and who complained of the President for leaving us in this condition, when five years ago, in the year 1829, he recommended the annual sum of \$250,000 for arming the fortifications, (which Congress refused to give,) and who now are for taking the money out of the Treasury, to be divided among the People, instead of turning it all to the great object of the general and permanent defence of the Union, for which they were so solicitous so callous, so lethargic alive, and patricially sensitive, even one short month age.

Does not the present state of the country, said Mr. B. call for defence, and is not this the propitious time for putting it in defence, and will not that object absorb every dollar of real surplus that can be found in the treasury for those eight years of plenty, during which we are to be afflicted with seventy-two millions surplus! Let us see. Let us take one single branch of the general system of defence, and see how it stands, and what it would cost to put it in the condition which the safety and honor of the country demanded. He spoke of the fortifications, and that branch because he had data to go upon; data to which the Senator from South Carolina, the author of this Report, could not object.

The design, said Mr. B., of fortifying the coasts of the United States, is as old as the Union itself. Our documents are full of executive recommendations, departmental reports, and reports of committees, upon this subject, all urging this great object upon the attention of Congress. From 1789, through every successive administration, the subject was presented to Congress; but it was only after the late war, and when the evils of a defenceless coast were before the eyes of the people, that the subject was presented in the most impre-

sive, persevering, and systematic form. An engineer of the first rank (Gen. Barnard) was taken into our service from the school of the great Napoleon. A resolution of the House of Representatives called on the War Department for a plan of defence, and a designation of forts, adequate to the protection of the country; and upon this call, examinations were made, estimates framed, and forts projected, for the whole maritime coast from Savannah to Boston. The result was the presentation, in 1821, of a plan for ninety forts upon that part of the coast; namely, 24 of the first class, 23 of the second, and 43 of the third. Under the administration of Mr. Monroe, the urgent recommendations of the then head of the War Department, (Mr. Calhoun,) the construction of these forts was commenced, and pushed with spirit and activity; but owing to circumstances, not necessary now to be detailed, the object declined in public favor, lost a part of its popularity, perhaps justly, and has since proceeded so slowly that, at the end of twenty years from the late war, no more than thirteen of these forts have been constructed; namely, 8 of the first class, 3 of the second, and 2 of the third; and of these thirteen constructed, none are armed; almost all of them are without guns or carriages, and more ready for the occupation of an enemy than for the defence of ourselves. This is the state of the fortifications on the maritime coast, exclusive of the New England coast to the north of Boston, exclusive of Cape Cod, South of Boston, and exclusive of the Atlantic coast of Florida. The Lake frontier is untouched. The Gulf frontier, almost two thousand miles in length, barely dotted with a few forts in the neighborhood of Pensacola, New Orleans, and Mobile; all the rest of the coast may be set down as naked and defenceless. This was our condition. Now Mr. B. did not venture to give an opinion on that the whole plan of fortifications developed in the Reports of 1821, should be carried into effect; but he would say, that most confidently, that much of it ought to be, and it would be the business of Congress to decide on each fort in making a specific appropriation for it. He would also say, that many of the whole plan of fortifications developed in the Reports of 1821, should be carried into effect; but he would say, that most confidently, that much of it ought to be, and it would be the business of Congress to decide on each fort in making a specific appropriation for it. 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POETRY.

[From the Boston Pearl.]
EXTRACTS
FROM LAFAYETTE;
A POEM, BY T. POWELL.

Why is the sudden requin sung,
Our joys forgot, our harp unstrung?
Whence ensigns of a nation's woe?
The courts of God in darkness hung,
While holy prayer is whispered low?
Why rolls the organ's solemn note,
As dim, unearthly visions float,
Or whisper to the heart oppressed—
Some spirit seeks its final rest?
Why prays the death-bell measured tone,
As if the sorrowing air would tell
A blest and worthy soul has flown,
Forever with its God to dwell?

At nearer onward comes the sound
When in dark clouds the lightnings play,
And its low rumbling shakes the ground
Still gathering terror in its way,
So sweeps along the frighted air
The deathlike sounds that publish where
Is boldly had the hottest fight
For freeman's home and freeman's right.
There one extracts the patrio's eyes
Of foreign tongue and foreign guise;
Calm yet determined, young but brave;
Resolved on that eventful day
For victory, or an honored grave,
He rushes to the bloody fray
Fearless of death, and light of heart,
Yet skillful in his deadly art,
His daring courage fires his soul
To place the fame's emblazoned roll
A name, maybe, unseen before,
When valor traced the record o'er.

Though cold his hope, and dim his eye,
The dread, the sport of tyrant power,
One gentle spirit hovers nigh,
Unshining in the gloomiest hour.
There lovely, faithful woman comes
With words of hope and thoughts of love,
Amid a dungeon's deepest glooms
Her firm, devoted faith to prove.
Patient, enduring, gentle, kind—
Her generous purpose unconstrained—
The moral beauty of her mind
Is more than fancy ever told.
Wife, friend, companion center there,
When all the world holds good none,
To sooth a prisoner's dark despair—
His heart lies early, holy throne.
See, bending o'er that saddened brow,
While kindest thoughts spontaneous rise,
Her whose proud spirit spurns to bow
When Austria's chief her prayer denies;
Returning rather to those walls
Blessed with affection's beaming eye,
Than live in luxury's gilded halls,
Where hope would cease and love would die.

From the Hartland Times.

ISAAC HILL.—It is stated with great apparent exultation in some of the federal papers, that Mr. Hill is not placed on any of the committees of the senate. This great effort on the part of great senators, to cast a slight on one of their body—the representative of one of the states of this Union, cannot injure the many they hate. Why, it may be inquired, is this marked omission? It is not denied that he is abundantly competent, and that he is uncommonly industrious. No member of the senate has discharged his duty with more fidelity, or ability. His integrity, and moral character are irreproachable, and without a blemish—contrasting strongly with the debauchees and gamblers, who have led on the small fry to this petty exhibition of malice. The patriotism of Isaac Hill, and his love of country are proverbial.—His services and firmness in the time of trial, are remembered with gratitude by his fellow citizens. During the last war, he was not like some of the senators, a peace-man; instead of striving to embarrass the government like Webster and others, he devoted his energies to sustain it. On all and every occasion he has been found the firmest among the faithful—uniting in the discharge of his duty—of sleepless vigilance and uncompromising in his principles. What act has he ever done while in senate, that the people have not approved? No man in that body has been more devoted to the great cause of civil liberty—no one has exhibited in his whole career a greater regard for the public welfare, or endeavored, by legislating for the whole people, to add more to the sum of human happiness. But it is in charter with the proceedings of that body which could elect such a fellow as Poincexter to preside over its deliberations, to exclude Mr. Hill from its committees, and it cannot mortify him worth to be discarded, when licentiousness and vice are extolled and promoted.

THE APPROACHING COMET.

[From the Falmouth (Eng.) Packet.]

Lieut. R. Morrison of the Royal Navy has published a most interesting work upon this magnificent phenomenon, which is expected to be seen in the course this year, 1835, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.—Lieut. Morrison states that it will be more splendid than the one of 1811; some writers affirm that "it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over 40 degrees," and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon. The author contends that the electric and attractive pow-

ers of the comet will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a great extent. The author says:

"Relying on the corrections of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be noted to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earth-quakes. The winters of 1836 or 1837, will bring a frost, such as has not been equal for at least 20 years.—The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earth-quakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if while the comet is near the earth overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

The noble and patriotic conduct of the Whig majority of the U. S. Senate, is thus summed up in the Globe:—"They have left the Fourth Circuit without a Judge, deprived the President of the power to send a Minister to England, lost the Fortification Bill, and refused to put the country in a state of defence; in case France should make war upon our commerce, navy, or coast."

Surely such worthy acts will not be suffered to go unrewarded.—[Age.]

A man observing another reeling about the streets, asked a by-stander if he thought that was an actor? "No," replied the other, "I think he is a jug-gler."

How much pain those evils cost us which never happened.

Take things always by their smooth handle.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JOHN BARTLETT.—Administrator of the estate of THOMAS BARTLETT, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CHARLES STEPHENS.—Administrator of the estate of JAMES STEPHENS, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of SILVANUS STEPHENS late of Sumner in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

MARTIN BRADFORD.—Administrator of the estate of THOMAS BRADFORD late of Turner, in said county, deceased, representing that the personalty of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by sum of one thousand four hundred dollars and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

THOMAS BENSON.—Administrator of the estate of HENRY BENSON, late of Belch, in said county, deceased, representing that the personalty of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by sum of one thousand four hundred dollars and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

CYRUS CLARK.—Administrator of the estate of JAMES CUSHMAN JR., named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of CALEB CUSHMAN, late of Hebron, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

PELEG WAJDSWORTH.—Collector of the port folio and companion to the library.

Ordered,

That the said Gideon give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

ELIZABETH CLARK.—Administrator of the estate of HIRAM HORN.

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

GEORGE RYERSON.—Administrator of the estate of JAMES OGGOOD.

Ordered,

That the said Oggood give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

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PELEG WAJDSWORTH.—Collector of the port folio and companion to the library.

Ordered,

That the said Peleg give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

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Ordered,

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STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

GEORGE RYERSON.—Administrator of the estate of JAMES OGGOOD.

Ordered,

That the said Oggood give